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After reading chapter four, I learned a lot about the branches of psychology. I think it is very interesting to see how there are many different branches in which each take a specific role. For instance, metaphysics is a branch that is concerned with questions about the nature of reality. While epistemology is the branch that examines questions and axiology deals with the nature of values. It is interesting to me to see how much one thing can be broken down through the eyes and minds of philosophers. I was very intrigued in reading the analytic ways of thinking in philosophy. When they encounter a problem they examine it with questions and try to find the real problem and not the surface issues. Although there are many steps in analyzing a problem it was really surprising to read how much in depth detail they go by using abstraction, imagination and generalization, and logic. When reading about the Schools of Philosophy and Their Influence on Education, I realized how in high school I learned all about idealism and realism as well as Aristotle and John Locke. Towards the end of the chapter I read about the Native North American ways of knowing and how they center on the relationship of humans to all of nature. It’s different to see how they have traditional stories and beliefs and how they emphasize greatly on the importance of nature. It is surprising as well as interesting to hear all about their way of philosophy considering they do things differently than americans do. However, at the end of the chapter it says that both Eastern and Native North Americans both show a reverence for the world in which we live and value the importance of harmony with nature and each other. So overall, even though we have different traditions and different ways of knowing, there are some similarities, which interested me.